IMP — A `WHILE`-language and two semantics

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Abstract

The formalization of the denotational and operational semantics of a simple while-language together with an equivalence proof between the two semantics. The whole development essentially formalizes/transcribes chapters 2 and 5 of [1]. A much extended version of this development is found in HOL/IMP of the Isabelle distribution.

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1 Arithmetic expressions, boolean expressions, commands

theory *Com* **imports** *ZF* **begin**

1.1 Arithmetic expressions

consts
```
  loc :: i
  aexp :: i
```

datatype ⊆ *"univ(loc ∪ (nat -> nat) ∪ ((nat × nat) -> nat))"*
```
  aexp = N ("n ∈ nat")
```

```
      | X ("x ∈ loc")
      | Op1 ("f ∈ nat -> nat", "a ∈ aexp")
      | Op2 ("f ∈ (nat × nat) -> nat", "a0 ∈ aexp", "a1 ∈ aexp")


consts evala :: i

abbreviation
  evala_syntax :: "[i, i] ⇒ o"    (infixl <-a->> 50)
  where "p -a-> n ≡ ⟨p,n⟩ ∈ evala"

inductive
  domains "evala" ⊆ "(aexp × (loc -> nat)) × nat"
  intros
    N:   "⟦n ∈ nat;  sigma ∈ loc->nat⟧ ⟹ <N(n),sigma> -a-> n"
    X:   "⟦x ∈ loc;  sigma ∈ loc->nat⟧ ⟹ <X(x),sigma> -a-> sigma‘x"
    Op1: "⟦⟨e,sigma⟩ -a-> n; f ∈ nat -> nat⟧ ⟹ <Op1(f,e),sigma> -a-> f‘n"
    Op2: "⟦⟨e0,sigma⟩ -a-> n0;  ⟨e1,sigma⟩  -a-> n1; f ∈ (nat×nat) -> nat⟧
          ⟹ <Op2(f,e0,e1),sigma> -a-> f‘⟨n0,n1⟩"
  type_intros aexp.intros apply_funtype
```

1.2 Boolean expressions

```
consts bexp :: i

datatype ⊆ "univ(aexp ∪ ((nat × nat)->bool))"
  bexp = true
       | false
       | ROp  ("f ∈ (nat × nat)->bool", "a0 ∈ aexp", "a1 ∈ aexp")
       | noti ("b ∈ bexp")
       | andi ("b0 ∈ bexp", "b1 ∈ bexp")      (infixl <andi> 60)
       | ori  ("b0 ∈ bexp", "b1 ∈ bexp")      (infixl <ori> 60)


consts evalb :: i

abbreviation
  evalb_syntax :: "[i,i] ⇒ o"    (infixl <-b->> 50)
  where "p -b-> b ≡ ⟨p,b⟩ ∈ evalb"

inductive
  domains "evalb" ⊆ "(bexp × (loc -> nat)) × bool"
  intros
    true:  "⟦sigma ∈ loc -> nat⟧ ⟹ ⟨true,sigma⟩ -b-> 1"
    false: "⟦sigma ∈ loc -> nat⟧ ⟹ ⟨false,sigma⟩ -b-> 0"
    ROp:   "⟦⟨a0,sigma⟩ -a-> n0; ⟨a1,sigma⟩ -a-> n1; f ∈ (nat*nat)->bool⟧
           ⟹ <ROp(f,a0,a1),sigma> -b-> f‘⟨n0,n1⟩ "
    noti:  "⟦⟨b,sigma⟩ -b-> w⟧ ⟹ <noti(b),sigma> -b-> not(w)"
    andi:  "⟦⟨b0,sigma⟩ -b-> w0; ⟨b1,sigma⟩ -b-> w1⟧
          ⟹ <b0 andi b1,sigma> -b-> (w0 and w1)"
```

```
    ori:   "⟦⟨b0,sigma⟩ -b-> w0; ⟨b1,sigma⟩ -b-> w1⟧
            ⟹ <b0 ori b1,sigma> -b-> (w0 or w1)"
  type_intros  bexp.intros
               apply_funtype and_type or_type bool_1I bool_0I not_type
  type_elims   evala.dom_subset [THEN subsetD, elim_format]
```

1.3 Commands

```
consts com :: i
datatype com =
    skip                                    (<skip> [])
  | assignment ("x ∈ loc", "a ∈ aexp")        (infixl <:=> 60)
  | semicolon ("c0 ∈ com", "c1 ∈ com")        (<_; _>  [60, 60] 10)
  | while ("b ∈ bexp", "c ∈ com")             (<while _ do _>  60)
  | "if" ("b ∈ bexp", "c0 ∈ com", "c1 ∈ com")    (<if _ then _ else _> 60)


consts evalc :: i

abbreviation
  evalc_syntax :: "[i, i] ⇒ o"    (infixl <-c->> 50)
  where "p -c-> s ≡ ⟨p,s⟩ ∈ evalc"

inductive
  domains "evalc" ⊆ "(com × (loc -> nat)) × (loc -> nat)"
  intros
    skip:    "⟦sigma ∈ loc -> nat⟧ ⟹ <skip,sigma> -c-> sigma"

    assign:  "⟦m ∈ nat; x ∈ loc; ⟨a,sigma⟩ -a-> m⟧
              ⟹ <x := a,sigma> -c-> sigma(x:=m)"

    semi:    "⟦⟨c0,sigma⟩ -c-> sigma2; ⟨c1,sigma2⟩ -c-> sigma1⟧
              ⟹ <c0; c1, sigma> -c-> sigma1"

    if1:     "⟦b ∈ bexp; c1 ∈ com; sigma ∈ loc->nat;
                ⟨b,sigma⟩ -b-> 1; ⟨c0,sigma⟩ -c-> sigma1⟧
              ⟹ <if b then c0 else c1, sigma> -c-> sigma1"

    if0:     "⟦b ∈ bexp; c0 ∈ com; sigma ∈ loc->nat;
                ⟨b,sigma⟩ -b-> 0; ⟨c1,sigma⟩ -c-> sigma1⟧
              ⟹ <if b then c0 else c1, sigma> -c-> sigma1"

    while0:   "⟦c ∈ com; ⟨b, sigma⟩ -b-> 0⟧
              ⟹ <while b do c,sigma> -c-> sigma"

    while1:   "⟦c ∈ com; ⟨b,sigma⟩ -b-> 1; ⟨c,sigma⟩ -c-> sigma2;
                <while b do c, sigma2> -c-> sigma1⟧
              ⟹ <while b do c, sigma> -c-> sigma1"

  type_intros  com.intros update_type
```

type_elims *evala.dom_subset [THEN subsetD, elim_format]*
evalb.dom_subset [THEN subsetD, elim_format]

1.4 Misc lemmas

lemmas *evala_1 [simp] = evala.dom_subset [THEN subsetD, THEN SigmaD1, THEN SigmaD1]*
and *evala_2 [simp] = evala.dom_subset [THEN subsetD, THEN SigmaD1, THEN SigmaD2]*
and *evala_3 [simp] = evala.dom_subset [THEN subsetD, THEN SigmaD2]*

lemmas *evalb_1 [simp] = evalb.dom_subset [THEN subsetD, THEN SigmaD1, THEN SigmaD1]*
and *evalb_2 [simp] = evalb.dom_subset [THEN subsetD, THEN SigmaD1, THEN SigmaD2]*
and *evalb_3 [simp] = evalb.dom_subset [THEN subsetD, THEN SigmaD2]*

lemmas *evalc_1 [simp] = evalc.dom_subset [THEN subsetD, THEN SigmaD1, THEN SigmaD1]*
and *evalc_2 [simp] = evalc.dom_subset [THEN subsetD, THEN SigmaD1, THEN SigmaD2]*
and *evalc_3 [simp] = evalc.dom_subset [THEN subsetD, THEN SigmaD2]*

inductive_cases
evala_N_E [elim!]: "<N(n),sigma> -a-> i"
and *evala_X_E [elim!]: "<X(x),sigma> -a-> i"*
and *evala_Op1_E [elim!]: "<Op1(f,e),sigma> -a-> i"*
and *evala_Op2_E [elim!]: "<Op2(f,a1,a2),sigma> -a-> i"*

end

2 Denotational semantics of expressions and commands

theory *Denotation* **imports** *Com* **begin**

2.1 Definitions

consts
A :: "i ⇒ i ⇒ i"
B :: "i ⇒ i ⇒ i"
C :: "i ⇒ i"

definition
Gamma :: "[i,i,i] ⇒ i" (‹Γ›) **where**
"Γ(b,cden) ≡
(λphi. {io ∈ (phi O cden). B(b,fst(io))=1} ∪
{io ∈ id(loc->nat). B(b,fst(io))=0})"

primrec
"A(N(n), sigma) = n"
"A(X(x), sigma) = sigma‘x"
"A(Op1(f,a), sigma) = f‘A(a,sigma)"
"A(Op2(f,a0,a1), sigma) = f‘<A(a0,sigma),A(a1,sigma)>"

primrec

```
  "B(true, sigma) = 1"
  "B(false, sigma) = 0"
  "B(ROp(f,a0,a1), sigma) = f`<A(a0,sigma),A(a1,sigma)>"
  "B(noti(b), sigma) = not(B(b,sigma))"
  "B(b0 andi b1, sigma) = B(b0,sigma) and B(b1,sigma)"
  "B(b0 ori b1, sigma) = B(b0,sigma) or B(b1,sigma)"

primrec
  "C(skip) = id(loc->nat)"
  "C(x := a) =
    {io ∈ (loc->nat) × (loc->nat). snd(io) = fst(io)(x := A(a,fst(io)))}"
  "C(c0; c1) = C(c1) O C(c0)"
  "C(if b then c0 else c1) =
    {io ∈ C(c0). B(b,fst(io)) = 1} ∪ {io ∈ C(c1). B(b,fst(io)) = 0}"
  "C(while b do c) = lfp((loc->nat) × (loc->nat), Γ(b,C(c)))"
```

2.2 Misc lemmas

lemma *A_type [TC]:* `"⟦a ∈ aexp; sigma ∈ loc->nat⟧ ⟹ A(a,sigma) ∈ nat"`
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *B_type [TC]:* `"⟦b ∈ bexp; sigma ∈ loc->nat⟧ ⟹ B(b,sigma) ∈ bool"`
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *C_subset:* `"c ∈ com ⟹ C(c) ⊆ (loc->nat) × (loc->nat)"`
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *C_type_D [dest]:*
`"⟦⟨x,y⟩ ∈ C(c); c ∈ com⟧ ⟹ x ∈ loc->nat ∧ y ∈ loc->nat"`
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *C_type_fst [dest]:* `"⟦x ∈ C(c); c ∈ com⟧ ⟹ fst(x) ∈ loc->nat"`
⟨*proof*⟩

lemma *Gamma_bnd_mono:*
`"cden ⊆ (loc->nat) × (loc->nat)`
`⟹ bnd_mono ((loc->nat) × (loc->nat), Γ(b,cden))"`
⟨*proof*⟩

end

3 Equivalence

theory *Equiv* **imports** *Denotation Com* **begin**

lemma *aexp_iff [rule_format]:*
`"⟦a ∈ aexp; sigma: loc -> nat⟧`
`⟹ ∀n. ⟨a,sigma⟩ -a-> n ⟷ A(a,sigma) = n"`
⟨*proof*⟩

declare *aexp_iff [THEN iffD1, simp]*
aexp_iff [THEN iffD2, intro!]

inductive_cases *[elim!]:*
"⟨true,sigma⟩ -b-> x"
"⟨false,sigma⟩ -b-> x"
"<ROp(f,a0,a1),sigma> -b-> x"
"<noti(b),sigma> -b-> x"
"<b0 andi b1,sigma> -b-> x"
"<b0 ori b1,sigma> -b-> x"

lemma *bexp_iff [rule_format]:*
"⟦b ∈ bexp; sigma: loc -> nat⟧
⟹ ∀w. ⟨b,sigma⟩ -b-> w ⟷ B(b,sigma) = w"
⟨*proof*⟩

declare *bexp_iff [THEN iffD1, simp]*
bexp_iff [THEN iffD2, intro!]

lemma *com1: "⟨c,sigma⟩ -c-> sigma' ⟹ <sigma,sigma'> ∈ C(c)"*
⟨*proof*⟩

declare *B_type [intro!] A_type [intro!]*
declare *evalc.intros [intro]*

lemma *com2 [rule_format]: "c ∈ com ⟹ ∀x ∈ C(c). <c,fst(x)> -c-> snd(x)"*
⟨*proof*⟩

3.1 Main theorem

theorem *com_equivalence:*
"c ∈ com ⟹ C(c) = {io ∈ (loc->nat) × (loc->nat). <c,fst(io)> -c-> snd(io)}"
⟨*proof*⟩

end

References

[1] Glynn Winskel. *The Formal Semantics of Programming Languages.* 1993.